

MASSACHUSETTS FARMER.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY, FOR THE BENEFIT

OF FARMERS AND MECHANICS, AT QUINCY HALL, SOUTH

MARKET STREET—WM. BUCKMINSTER, OF FRAMINGHAM

EDITOR.

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W. & W. J. BUCKMINSTER.

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Advertisements on reasonable terms.

AGRICULTURE.

DYED IN THE WOOL.

The editor of the Maine Farmer tells the public in his last number, that he has seen a communication in the Boston Cultivator recommending the dyeing of sheep only in alternate years. The Cultivator is a very respectable paper, and its recommendation is not without weight. It is a singular recommendation, and one which I have never seen elsewhere. It is a singular recommendation, and one which I have never seen elsewhere. It is a singular recommendation, and one which I have never seen elsewhere.

PLUGHING AND SOWING.

Rain clouds have now fallen to render the high and low soil more equal for the plough. The stubble ground and all other that has matted on the surface is now more equal for the plough. The stubble ground and all other that has matted on the surface is now more equal for the plough.

BUDGING.

The late rains tend to keep stocks and buds in a growing state. It is now a good time to set apple trees. We are not certain that it makes much difference as to which side of the stock the bud is set, but it is better to prefer the north side, as being more out of the power of the sun.

CORRESPONDENCE.

WINTER WHEAT.

Mr. Editor.—Winter Wheat has been a theme with one of your correspondents, and he has written a long and interesting article on it. It is a very interesting article, and one which I have never seen elsewhere. It is a very interesting article, and one which I have never seen elsewhere.

MANUAL LABOR SCHOOLS.

Mr. Editor.—In your paper of July 29th, an article entitled "Dignity of Labor," particularly attracted my attention on account of the interest which I take in education, which I deem of great importance in sustaining a person's good character, both moral and intellectual.

SMART WEED.

Mr. Editor.—Some months since a notice appeared in your paper of two cases of Chronic Rheumatism being cured by the use of smart weed. It was a very interesting notice, and one which I have never seen elsewhere. It is a very interesting notice, and one which I have never seen elsewhere.

to offer advice or instruction to those who have hands and feet, and who have lived their three score years and ten, in tilling the ground. But they will pardon our freedom, accept our terms, and we will be abundantly rewarded in the end.

North Andover, Aug. 6, 1849.

Our correspondent has shown us some fine samples of winter wheat and spring wheat. The winter wheat is a what is called White Flint. It is a small kernel or berry, but we have not heard much of its cultivation in Massachusetts.

As to the profits of growing any kind of wheat in Massachusetts, the seedsman is to be the opinion. Our countrymen do not all offer premiums for their wheat. The seedsman is to be the opinion.

From our own trials of wheat we have no doubt we can grow quite as much per acre as we can wheat with a little danger of blighting. But wheat requires a richer soil than rye—and the labor of threshing it is twice as great.

It is generally thought that a more clayey soil than ours in Massachusetts is best for wheat. Yet in Maine, where clay abounds, and the natural soil is strong, the farmers seem quite unwilling to produce wheat. Premiums have been offered by the legislature there, but without much effect.

The question is often asked, should this be so? Should we be the most costly article that bread is made of rather than grow it? We incline to think this matter must be left pretty much to farmers.

They can judge if they will or if they will not to grow wheat. Though there are stupid people among farmers, there are also shrewd ones enough to determine what brings the most profit.

We like the idea of living on our own resources, of supplying ourselves with bread instead of depending on distant States. And it is probable there is much land in Massachusetts that would yield more profit in wheat than in rye.

Our Commissioner, Mr. Colman, once told the assembled farmers in the State House that nothing was wanting on our fields but lime to enable us to supply Boston market with flour. Mr. C. was under a great mistake.

Rye is a better article for mixing with Indian wheat. Rye grows on quite poor ground. It is rather galled and easily threshed. The straw brings about as much as hay in the market. But it is not so good as wheat, and it is not so profitable.

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should be doing something to obtain an education, and I am now in pursuit of a place where I can work for my board and attend school. I might have some chance of improvement at home, but my time was not all occupied with labor, excepting seven or eight hours devoted to sleep.

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RAIN IN VERMONT—ICED WATER. Mr. Editor.—We are now enjoying one of the finest rains of the season; and we do enjoy it as much as you—as it is the only rain of much consequence that has visited this section of Vermont since the last week in May—and vegetation has suffered severely—both as a matter of course and as a matter of fact. An old adage, put up in form of a leaf, near the dairy room, and ashes thrown into it occasionally, and leached, and the ice will freely come from the clouds, and it will remove one cause for sorrow, but I use no second remedy in my dairy.

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their milk, and they are more excitable in changeable weather, than when the weather is steady, cool or warm. In hot, damp weather, cows will be in heat, and give bad milk, which if mixed with other milk at evening, will be a more direct cause for sour milk than any effect of electricity upon milk, after it is taken from the cow; and in such weather, milk vessels are not thoroughly dried, after being used, in which state they are often put to use, and thus put in a form of a leaf, near the dairy room, and ashes thrown into it occasionally, and leached, and the ice will freely come from the clouds, and it will remove one cause for sorrow, but I use no second remedy in my dairy.

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SATURDAY MORNING, AUG. 18, 1849.

William Buckminster, Editor.

TASTE IN BUILDING.

In our last paper we made a few remarks on the repairs of Faneuil Hall and commented the good taste of the city authorities for their determination to preserve that excellent building entire, and not to make the same exterior that it possessed a century ago.

Why cannot other public buildings and private buildings be made to last as long? New forms are sought for, or the most ancient that can be raised up are again brought out as new, and these are made to take the place of better structures that are thought unfashionable. Much waste is made of good buildings for the want of a standard in taste. All like handsome erections, but all are not good judges of beauty.

New forms captivate the eye merely because they are new, not because of any superior advantages possessed by them. Hence we see every quarter the most grotesque forms, and the most odd colors mingled in adroit confusion, and the most lamps of all colors are called tasteful structures—fashionable buildings.

In one town that we recently visited the Academy House was at first built with brick. It stood on a good cellar wall, and with proper care would have lasted for ages to come. Many of the old townsmen contributed of their mite to its erection and they and their descendants began to have a proper veneration for it. The house was large enough to hold eighty scholars on the lower floor, and as many more in the Hall. It was quite large enough for all the teachers that were ever expected to be employed there, and it stood in the right place.

But it must come down. It had stood for 45 years, and this new thought quite long enough—it was old. Instead of refitting the rear and the inside the whole must come down to make room for some new and many colors, that in time must be made for some new fashion.

In the same village one of the churches was too large to hold the members who attended. It cost between 15 and 14,000. It had stood 40 long years. It was forced down—not by the incendiary, or by lightning, but by modern fashion. A new house, very beautiful, very fashionable, and precisely large enough for the present members of the parish, has been recently built. The glass diamond and ground, and the stately mansions a lamp in a cloudy day to see to lead his house.

Another parish house, within 40 rods of this, was too small, 10 feet added to one end would have sufficed for all the members. But all was pulled away except the frame and the rough boarding. The old house had been built about 14 years, thousands have been expended here to gain ten feet of room, and now the house is not so handsome by a great sight as the old one was. We are told that a great majority of the parish was opposed to this great outlay—but they could not afford to attend all the parish meetings, and the modern improvers carried their point.

The whole town is composed of parts, such as we have spoken of. The town takes a just pride in having good school houses. If a new school house is built in one of the 15 districts, all must have new ones which they are worn out or not. Last year a brick house was pulled down and a wooden one erected, within five rods of it, for no other reason, that we could learn, than to have it precisely in the centre of the district!

The old house stood well. Its age might be an objection with some people (but had stood about 20 years.) It needed nothing but a little repairing inside. The bricks were bright and good. The house happened to be just large enough for the district, and there really seemed to be no very good reason for pulling down a good old house, that did not need painting, and erecting a new one, at about a thousand dollars cost, which will need to be painted over every five years.

In all these cases the corporations and Societies were in debt at the time of building, and of course must build their improved houses with the money of other people. Neither of the new churches is built so well as the former were—but they will last quite as long as the present fashion of building churches, and as they are both of wood the materials will answer a good purpose for the present as well as for the future.

FINE FOWLS. We have a pair of the Shanghai Cock China fowls, and a pair of the Fawn Colored Dorkings, with which we are much pleased. They are from 11 to 14 weeks old, but they are very large, and are "birds of promise."

These were raised by Dr. J. C. Bennett of Plymouth, who has the pure blood. They do him much credit as a successful breeder of improved fowls. We learn from Mr. Bishop of Seckonk that he has a hen of the China breed that laid 40 eggs in 11 successive days! Such a hen is worth having. Next week we shall publish Dr. Bennett's article on Fowls.

SYMPATHY FOR HUNGARY. We learn that a meeting of citizens of all parties will be held in Faneuil Hall on Monday evening next, (the 20th), to express the sympathy of the Republicans of America with the gallant patriots of Hungary. The Mayor of the city will preside, and speeches will be delivered by Rufus Choate, Charles Sumner and Robert Rantoul, Jr.

Mr. Hiram Averill of Charlestown, while examining a horse, was kicked by the animal so that one of his eyes was nearly if not quite destroyed. On Wednesday three pieces of the skull were removed by the physicians.

The Address before the Middlesex Society of Husbandmen and Manufacturers, at their next anniversary meeting will be delivered by the Hon. LILLY EXTON, of South Reading. The Castle Show, Ploughing Match, Exhibition of Manufactures, &c., will be held at Concord, on the first Wednesday in October.

We have had several communications on the subject of the Fast that was recommended to be observed by the President of the United States. Some think it wrong in the President to say anything about fasting, and some think it wrong in us to notice it. We do not think it expedient to give place to these communications, as the Fast is now over, and we have no reason to retract what we have said in favor of its observance.

Mr. Hovey's Magazine of Horticulture for this month, contains descriptions and engravings of select varieties of peaches—also an article on strawberries, by the Editor, horticultural men, &c.

On Thursday night a small fireman was burnt down the Observatory in Cambridge. Engines were prompt at the fire but they could do nothing for want of water.

Some half blood Suffolk pigs are advertised on our third page.

The late rains have been exceedingly acceptable to the farmers of New England. We have reason to think that much moisture has been sprinkled over the whole territory. Potatoes are waking up, and the pastures look green again.

By the politeness of B. P. Johnson, Esq., Secretary of the New York Agricultural Society, we have received a handsome volume of the Transactions of the Society for the year 1848. This is a volume of 975 pages, and is filled with valuable and interesting matter. We shall publish extracts from it.

James Munroe & Co. have just published "The American's Sojourn in the Celestial Empire." This is an entertaining volume of 270 pages by Omond Tiffany, Jr. An extract may be seen in our last paper. The book may be found at 134 Washington Street.

One peck of herds-grass seed is the quantity that we sow on an acre at this season of the year.

The Brighton Market improves a little. Sheep were dull this week, but working cattle were more in demand.

A disastrous fire has done much damage at Plattsburg, New York.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVAL OF THE HIBERNIA.

The Steamship Hibernia arrived here from Liverpool on Wednesday night. She brings 64 passengers to this port.

The intelligence from the Continent shows no material change since our last advices. The Hungarians are not yet put down, but continue to maintain the unequal strength with heroism.

No great battle has taken place since the previous accounts. The Hungarian armies were concentrated in the neighborhood of Waizen, near the southern frontier, and directed to the north-east into the mountainous region lying about the head streams of the Theiss. He has captured Kaschau and Tokay, and obtained some successes over the Russians.

Dembiński has marched to the south-east in the direction of Segedin. The separation of the two Hungarian armies appears to have disconcerted the plans of the Austrian General. The Queen is expected to reach the frontier of Hungary. The republic which he encountered at Hlegyes appears to have discouraged him from his attempt to advance to the seat of war in his north.

The Pope remains at Gaeta. His future policy has not yet been disclosed. The French continue to keep the Romans quiet, but the Republican spirit appears to be by no means extinct.

France has not been shaken by any new commotion. Louis Napoleon is now occupied in a tour through the country.

England affords little news of any interest. Her Majesty has given her annual promises to be abundant. Trade and commerce have undergone no material alteration.

ENGLAND.—The commercial advices by the Hibernia do not vary much from the accounts of the previous week. The weather had been good, and the market for breadstuffs was depressed. The cotton market was dull, but Liverpool and Havre buyers standing aloof, while a brisk demand was kept up for Manchester goods. American provisions were in request.

The cotton market was dull, but Liverpool and Havre buyers standing aloof, while a brisk demand was kept up for Manchester goods. American provisions were in request. The market for grain was quiet, and the price of wheat was steady. The price of corn was also steady, and the price of barley was slightly higher.

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It would return this year to Rome. Letters of the 24th, from Rome, state that the final decision of the Pope had not been received, and much uncertainty prevailed respecting his intentions. M. de Courcelles had returned to Gaeta, for the purpose of again explaining to the Supreme Pontiff the necessity of his giving a satisfactory answer, refraining from appointing a governing council, which would be five churches and three laymen.

The conduct of Gen. Oudinot is described as contemptible in the extreme. His actions are described as never two such high priests before the Gaeta plot, who completely rule and suggest every thing that is done.

Letters from Sicily describe the unsettled state of the whole island. In Palermo, Messina and Catania, demonstrations of public discontent have alarmed the military governors; so much, indeed, that it has been found necessary to double the pickets in each of these cities.

Russia.—A Polish paper states that a republican conspiracy has been discovered in Russia; that numerous arrests have been made, and that the whole affair was divulged by a secretary of Count Orloff.

Hungary. The accounts from the seat of war in Hungary are truly awful and appalling. The Russian army is described as being as the Czar of Russia and the Emperor of Austria. And well are they rewarded in their abominations by their deputy demagogues, Haynau and Paskewitch and their subordinates.

By a letter from Constantinople we receive intelligence of what occurred in Transylvania between the Russian troops and the Hungarians. According to a proclamation issued by the Russian General (Luders) previously to his commencing operations, all persons opposing the entrance of the Russian troops into the Hungarian territory were to be punished with death.

The concluding paragraph of his proclamation is as follows: "I shall be obliged to state to the Russian General (Luders) previously to his commencing operations, all persons opposing the entrance of the Russian troops into the Hungarian territory were to be punished with death."

The President Taylor arrived at Lancaster in a four wheel carriage on Friday evening. The cars stood amid a crowd of at least eight hundred persons. In an instant, the car containing the President was literally surrounded with human beings.

HARRISBURG, Saturday Evening, 2 August 11, 1849.

The President is safely through the labors of the day, snugly quartered with Gov. William F. Johnson, at Coker's Hotel. In company with the Harrisburg Committee, consisting of Messrs. Fox, S. D. Harris, and others, together with the suite which joined him at Columbia, at 1 o'clock, P. M., Gen. Taylor entered a splendid car, which had been expressly prepared for the occasion, drawn by a new and powerful locomotive of the Erie Railroad, and amid the hurrahs of thousands, left the depot at Lancaster, on his way to Harrisburg.

At every stopping place, and in fact along the entire line of the road, crowds of anxious spectators had gathered, to greet the President.

The train containing the President arrived at Harrisburg at half-past three. The streets were already alive with people; the military, civil, and the people, all turned out to greet him. The President was met by the Harrisburg Committee, and the display was imposing as that at the Presidential inauguration. The procession was formed in about fifteen minutes, and the President was drawn by four splendid horses, gaily caparisoned and equipped. The procession now commenced to move through the principal streets, the President in the center, flanked by his military and civil attendants, and the people on both sides, waving and waving of his huge "handkerchiefs."

The wreath made him too conspicuous to escape any eye and early recognition, and the people on both sides, waving and waving of his huge "handkerchiefs."

"Give 'em Grapes," &c., &c., were unremitting. After passing through the principal streets, the carriage containing the distinguished guest halted at the Hotel, where, after a few minutes' repose, he was taken to the residence of the Harrisburg Committee, where he was to remain during his stay.

The object of my visit to Pennsylvania is in no way connected with politics. I have long desired to become somewhat familiar by personal observation with the resources of this great State, and the progress of its manufactures and improvements have always been to me objects of the highest interest. To witness these, and to examine those sources of ever greater wealth to her people, and to ascertain what was required, if any thing, for their more profitable development, has alone induced me to make this journey. And now, sir, I embrace this opportunity to say, that as far as the execution of my duty is concerned, I am gratified to say that I have found in this State a hearty and cordial reception, and that I have found in this State a hearty and cordial reception, and that I have found in this State a hearty and cordial reception.

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THE PRESIDENT'S TOUR.

The York (Pa.) Republican furnishes the following account of receiving General Taylor at the State line:

The President of the United States was received at the State line by the Governor and committee of the citizens of York county, at the line. Coleman Veltz, Esq., of Baltimore, on behalf of the Directors of the Baltimore and Annapolis Railroad, and Wm. P. Johnson, Esq., Governor of Pennsylvania, in a few brief remarks, surrendering Gen. Taylor to the hospitality of the Keystone State.

The response of Governor Johnson, welcoming the President, and his reception at the State, was brief and appropriate.

President Taylor replied to this greeting as follows:

Gentlemen—I am deeply thankful for the kind reception which you have extended to me. I am also grateful to my Maryland friends for the hospitality I have received at their hands.

Travelling, as I do, for the sole purpose of obtaining a more intimate knowledge of the various sections of our Union, of their various pursuits and interests, the kindness with which I have been everywhere received by my fellow-citizens, has been to me peculiarly gratifying.

I have been heretofore honored by the confidence of Pennsylvania. I feel great pleasure in now mingling with her people; and I pledge myself to endeavor to show by my future conduct, that the confidence of the Keystone State has not been misplaced.

The Columbia Spy of Saturday gives the account of the reception of the President and Governor at the borough of Columbia, after leaving York on Friday.

"President Taylor arrived at Lancaster in a four wheel carriage on Friday evening. The cars stood amid a crowd of at least eight hundred persons. In an instant, the car containing the President was literally surrounded with human beings."

HARRISBURG, Saturday Evening, 2 August 11, 1849.

The President is safely through the labors of the day, snugly quartered with Gov. William F. Johnson, at Coker's Hotel. In company with the Harrisburg Committee, consisting of Messrs. Fox, S. D. Harris, and others, together with the suite which joined him at Columbia, at 1 o'clock, P. M., Gen. Taylor entered a splendid car, which had been expressly prepared for the occasion, drawn by a new and powerful locomotive of the Erie Railroad, and amid the hurrahs of thousands, left the depot at Lancaster, on his way to Harrisburg.

At every stopping place, and in fact along the entire line of the road, crowds of anxious spectators had gathered, to greet the President.


The train containing the President arrived at Harrisburg at half-past three. The streets were already alive with people; the military, civil, and the people, all turned out to greet him. The President was met by the Harrisburg Committee, and the display was imposing as that at the Presidential inauguration. The procession was formed in about fifteen minutes, and the President was drawn by four splendid horses, gaily caparisoned and equipped. The procession now commenced to move through the principal streets, the President in the center, flanked by his military and civil attendants, and the people on both sides, waving and waving of his huge "handkerchiefs."

The wreath made him too conspicuous to escape any eye and early recognition, and the people on both sides, waving and waving of his huge "handkerchiefs."

"Give 'em Grapes," &c., &c., were unremitting. After passing through the principal streets, the carriage containing the distinguished guest halted at the Hotel, where, after a few minutes' repose, he was taken to the residence of the Harrisburg Committee, where he was to remain during his stay.

The object of my visit to Pennsylvania is in no way connected with politics. I have long desired to become somewhat familiar by personal observation with the resources of this great State, and the progress of its manufactures and improvements have always been to me objects of the highest interest. To witness these, and to examine those sources of ever greater wealth to her people, and to ascertain what was required, if any thing, for their more profitable development, has alone induced me to make this journey. And now, sir, I embrace this opportunity to say, that as far as the execution of my duty is concerned, I am gratified to say that I have found in this State a hearty and cordial reception, and that I have found in this State a hearty and cordial reception, and that I have found in this State a hearty and cordial reception.

The object of my visit to Pennsylvania



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